Numb. LVIX.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Tueſday, December 23. to Tueſday, December 30. 1729.

An ESSAY ſacred to the Memory of Sir RICHARD STEELE.

NATURE hath made it the condition of exiſtence to live but for a time under any one mode, and when that period is expired every thing changes and gives way to a new ſucceſſion. The fineſt movements of her workmanſhip muſt fall to pieces, when the hours aſſigned them are fulfilled; and the greateſt maſter-piece of creation muſt be no more, when it has performed the uſes for which alone it was created. Thus the *brave* and *baſe*, the *learned* and *illiterate*, the *wiſe* and *fooliſh*, are deſtined to an equal fate; and the moſt *intelligent* mind, however different in life, is the ſame in death with the moſt *vacant* ſoul, or *vegetative* being.

But memory ſtill preſerves the fair idea of exalted worth, and faithful hiſtory conveys it down to very late poſterity. 'Tis then a grateful generous labour to conſecrate the great man's fame, to raiſe him monuments of praiſe and glory; and whilſt the marble *poorly* ſhews he *only liv'd and died*, the nobler and more laſting work ſhall witneſs wherein mankind were *better* from his actions, or may be *happier* by his good example.

And now we come to pay the *debt* of *juſtice*; for, we come to honour the *manes* of *heroick worth*: whilſt *weeping* friends or *ſorrowful* relations bewail the lot of nature, and blame a very equitable fate: let *us* return a much more grateful tribute than tears, and expreſs the acknowledgments his virtues deſerved, whilſt *they* beſtow the ſighs he does not want.

Sir RICHARD STEELE lies dead before us, and the great *britiſh* CENSOR is no more! *he* is now gone to reſt, whoſe active genius laboured ſo long for our welfare. Let our liberty and our happineſs praiſe him. Theſe we derived in an eminent degree from his illuſtrious endeavours; and his name is worthy of a laſting remembrance by all who love their country: But why do I ſay their country, ſince he, who liv'd an univerſal good, deſerves the thanks of all mankind; and he who ſtruggles for the liberties of men does a benefit to the whole ſpecies. Nothing can be a more common good, or a more diffuſive bleſſing than freedom, which is the great foundation-ſtone of happineſs. It is therefore that we pay diſtinguiſh'd honours to our late departed friend, and pronounce Sir *Richard Steele* a benefactor to the *human ſpecies*.

This excellent man was born to a fortune much inferior to his merits: His early life was form'd in camps, and ſeaſon'd to the toils of war; yet greatly brave, and of unqueſtioned honour; *his* was a *letter'd* genius, not fond of *military* glory. He ſhone diſtinguiſhed, even whilſt in humble privacy; obſcured not more by his low rank in life than by his native modeſty. Here he was ſelected by the brave lord CUTTS, whoſe diſcernment knew the noble genius, even in the private ſoldier. That gallant man was his generous diſintereſted patron; rais'd him to a better fate, and placed him in the light that he deſerv'd. And this alone was a glorious virtue; all the ſervices Sir *Richard Steele* did afterwards render to his country, all the honour and reputation he acquir'd by his actions or writings; —— all theſe were owing to Lord *Cutts*, who, when he raiſed a deſerving man, did the world a benefit. Fair example, to men of power, whoſe influence on the happineſs of mankind is very great and important, if only conſidered in thoſe whom they draw up after them. Here they have ample opportunities to bleſs the future generations, ſince, by judiciouſly diſcerning, and promoting merit, however humble or obſcure, they leave the moſt valuable legacies to the people and times which ſucceed them.

Such a legacy was Sir *Richard Steele*, who wanted nothing more to make him uſeful than to be known. He had great vivacity and ready addreſs; was diffident of his own judgment, and yielding to other men: He had fine wit and true humour; a wit which was candid and good-natur'd: He was always willing to do good offices, and far from being envious of merit in other men: hence he was loved and honoured by all men. None was more happy or extenſive in his acquaintance; none was a more agreeable companion, or uſeful friend.

This

This was his private life, and this might well recommend him to publick eſteem.

To him we owe that invaluable work which he commenc'd in the TATLER; and, aſſiſted by the immortal labours of his ingenious friend Mr. ADDISON, carried into numerous volumes. Here he begun a work, which at once refined our language, and improved our morals; none ever attempted with more ſucceſs to form the mind to virtue, or poliſh the manners of common life; none ever touched the paſſions in that pleaſing prevailing method, or ſo well inculcated the moſt uſeful and inſtructive leſſons. I ſay, none did ever thus happily perform ſo important a work as theſe illuſtrious collegues, who, by adapting themſelves to the pleaſures, promoted the beſt virtues of human nature; inſinuated themſelves by all the arts of fine perſuaſion; employed the moſt delicate wit and humour in the cauſe of truth and good ſenſe; nor gave offence to the moſt rigid *devotees* or looſeſt *debauchees*, but ſoon grew popular, tho' advocates of virtue.

This was laying the ax to the root of vice and immorality. The *pulpit diſcourſes* of a year ſcarce procured more good than flowed from the SPECTATOR of a Day. They who were tired and lulled to ſleep by a long and laboured harangue, or terrified at the appearance of large and weighty volumes, could chearfully attend to a ſingle half-ſheet, where they found the images of virtue ſo lively and amiable; where vice was ſo agreeably ridiculed, that it grew painful to no man to part with his beloved follies: nor was he eaſy 'till he had practiſed thoſe qualities which charm'd ſo much in ſpeculation. Thus good nature and good ſenſe became habitual to their readers. Every morning they were inſtructed in ſome new principle of duty, which was endeared to them by the beauties of deſcription, and thereby impreſſed on their minds in the moſt indelible characters.

Such a work as this in a *roman* age would have been more glorious than a publick triumph; ſtatues would have been raiſed, and medals have been ſtruck in honour to the authors. Antiquity had ſo high a ſenſe of gratitude for the communication of knowledge, that they worſhipped their lawgivers, and deified the fathers of ſcience. How then muſt they have acknowledged ſervices like theſe, where every man grew *wiſer* and *better* by the fine inſtruction?

Yet we muſt not leave Sir *Richard Steele* on this point, nor reſt his merits on the glory of a plan, which was ſo well performed by him and his immortal friend; which was never interlarded with ſcandal or faction; and which was a ſatyr on vices, not men. No, we muſt conduct him to higher ſcenes than theſe, conduct him to his ſeat in parliament, and deſcribe his behaviour in the councils of his country.

He liv'd in the *criſis* of *honeſty*, when, as Sir *William Temple* well expreſſed it, a brave man had a hard part to act, and it was diſhonourable at court to have *truth* and *integrity*. He lived when party-rage and prieſtly pride run high; when the church was in danger, and the rabble were orthodox: then religious mobbings and factious incendaries laboured to overthrow the conſtitution, and prevailed againſt an ADMINISTRATION great in their abilities and uncommon ſucceſs; a miniſtry the boaſt of our nation, the glory of their own times, and the veneration of theſe: nor did the faction ſtop at this, they even ſhocked the ſucceſſion it ſelf; and that illuſtrious family now on our throne had a doubtful proſpect, whilſt we were ſo divided a people.

And here the worthy perſon, to whom we pay deſerved honours, roſe with noble courage in that dangerous conjuncture: he thought inactivity infamous whilſt ALL was at ſtake; and his private intereſt was below his regard, when his countries happineſs became precarious; he did not, like little *temporizing* patriots, ſtay till his place was taken from him, he bravely reſign'd it before he commenc'd his oppoſition; and his letter to the then *lord treaſurer*, ſince publiſh'd to the world, may ſhew how much he diſdain'd any intereſt which might biaſs his judgment, or pervert his duty to the publick.

In this proceeding he acted worthy of himſelf; he ſpoke in parliament, and appeared from the preſs with a warm and generous freedom; he differ'd from thoſe in authority without libelling their perſons; no ſcandalous paralells, no ungentlemanlike invectives, or womaniſh railings, are to be found in his writings: he ſpoke to facts, and things of publick concern; nor invented, nor reviv'd any little ſtories to blacken the reputation of others. In ſhort, he was at war with no man's fortunes or places; and he greatly deſpiſed all lucrative conſiderations.

Add this to his character, he had an enthuſiaſm of honour, inſomuch that he was always moſt ready to appear for the truth when it was moſt difficult and dangerous: he thought himſelf obliged to ſtand in the breach when no man elſe would; and his intrepidity was a publick advantage.

Witneſs his memorable addreſs to the clergy in defence of the revolution; I mean his CRISIS, for which he was immortalized, by the reſentment of his enemies, and by the noble ſtand he made againſt them in his brave defence: for this he was expelled the *houſe of commons*, whilſt he triumphed in the judgment of his country; and raiſed ſuch a ſpirit in the people by his writings, as greatly contributed to ſave our declining liberties, and eſtabliſh the precarious ſucceſſion.

Such was his conduct, ſuch his character, which was invariably honeſt; he flatter'd not his friends in their power, nor inſulted his enemies in their diſtreſs: he oppoſed any meaſures which he could not approve, and exactly adhered to that excellent ſentence, FARI QUÆ SENTIAT.

This,

This, indeed, was his principle; and if ever man always acted inviolably by his opinion, or dared to preserve his integrity upon all occasions, Sir *Richard Steele* was the person.

And here we leave our common friend, here we drop the sacred pall on his last remains. It is not our business to shew his foibles, or expose the blemishes of an excellent man to whom we owe so much; those who lov'd him less will not be fond of this: but we have pronounc'd his *elogium*, and honour'd his virtues. Let his warm heart for liberty and virtue, his great benevolence, that never saw distress without compassion, or spar'd to lend his hand when he could give assistance; let these engage our attention, and become our great example. Vice and folly are always to be lamented; we heartily wish them out of the world, and can have no delight to lay them to the charge of our departed friends, whose actions should only survive them, whilst they may influence posterity in the pursuits of virtue.

From the British Journal, *Sept.* 10.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Morocco, Aug. 4. The Emperor Muley Hamet Abdallah is so well strengthen'd on the Throne, that he has nothing left to fear from his Enemies. All the Factions are destroy'd since the Surrender of the City of Fez, which also has been confirmed in its antient Privileges. Mr. Russel Ambassador of the King of Great Britain to our Monarch, arrived here three Weeks ago: He has brought with him a great Number of English Gentlemen, who have taken the Opportunity of his Embassy to see this Country. The Day before Yesterday this Minister had Audience of his Imperial Majesty, to whom he delivered the Presents he was charged with. The Proposals of Peace which his Excellency has made on the Part of the Crown of England are now under Examination, and an Answer will forthwith be returned to them.

Palermo, Aug. 16. N. S. The Fortifications of Melazzo and Syracuse are repairing. The Scarcity of Corn is greater than ever. Divers Pilgrims have been seized at Messina acting as Spies for several foreign Powers, and fomenting their Factions, instead of visiting the holy Places. All necessary Preparations are making to keep a considerable Army on Foot to defeat all the Measures taken to the Prejudice of this Island.

Leghorn, Aug. 20. We hear from Genoa, there are arrived 28 small Chests with Gold remitted by the Queen of Spain to the Dutchess of Parma: as also, that the Establishment of a Free Port at that City is deferred for 3 Months longer.

Rome, Aug. 27. N. S. The Pope has added 4000 Crowns to the annual Pension allowed the Chevalier de St. George; so that he has now yearly 18000 Crowns. Lord Nochner (an Irish Man) Governor of Civitta Vecchia is dead. The miraculous Cap of St. Philip de Neri (lost in carrying to a sick Person) has been found by a poor Woman, who carried it to the Convent, where it was received with much Ceremony. A Thunderbolt struck the Front of the Vatican Church, and took off the Head of the Statue of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and did Damage in the Chapel of the holy Sacrament, the Gallery of the Vatican Palace, and divers other Places in this City. The Duke of Parma is remitting Money to divers Banks in Italy, to recover the Dutchy of Castro and County of Ronciglione from the Holy See. A Present of 25000 Crowns by his Holiness, and 12000 Ducats by the Cardinals have been made to the Order of Malta, to supply the Necessities of that Island.

Rome, Sept. 3. A young English Gentleman who had given abusive Language to one of the Chevalier de St. George's Gentlemen, has been seiz'd in the Quarter of Spain, at the Request of the said Chevalier, who demands to have him punish'd in an exemplary Manner: but Cardinal Bentivoglio, Minister of Spain, sent immediately one of his Gentlemen to the Governor of this City, to demand Reparation for the Affront.

Hambourg, Sept. 8. N. S. The Russia News becomes daily less imporant: Petersburgh, which lately stood in Competition with the fairest and richest Cities of Europe, visibly decays, its Trade dwindling to nothing.

Port St. Maries, Sept. 1. The 28th past a Venetian Ship coming into the Bay of Cadiz, struck against the Diamond, and sunk immediately; but none aboard were lost except a Woman and her Child. The Commerce of Cadiz having deliver'd a Memorial to the Dutch Ambassador, complaining of the high Indulto, his Excellency represented it to the Court, whereupon it is lowered to 10 per Cent.

Paris, Aug. 27. We are well assur'd that Count Bonneval, [*See our* Gazette, No 42. *Page* 3.] whether Turk or Christian, had not all the Honours the Bashaws paid him for nothing, he having the Plans of Venice and the chief Towns of Hungary in his Pocket. The Grand Seignior has given him the Government of a Place on the Frontiers of Hungary, with the same Power as the Bashaws with three Horse-Tails; he is to raise 12,000 Men, and train them up after the German Manner, having had large Sums from Constantinople on that Account.

Twelve Clerks of the Tobacco of Bretagne, have been sentenc'd to be whip'd, and mark'd with the Flower de Lys, then sent to the Gallies, for running of Goods.

The following Letter was wrote by his most Christian Majesty to the States General, informing them of the Birth of Monseigneur the DAUPHINE.

Most dear, great Friends, Allies, and Confederates,

THE Divine Providence having granted to our Prayers, and to those of our People, a Prince, whom the Queen our dear Spouse and Consort has brought into the World this Day at half an Hour past 3 in the Morning, we with Pleasure impart to you an Event which overwhelms us with Joy, and are fully perswaded that you will be very sensibly affected with it; we expect this new Mark of the Sentiments which we know you have for our Crown and for Us: Hereupon we pray God to have you, most dear, great Friends, Allies, and Confederates, in his holy and worthy keeping. Written at Versailles, Sept. 4. 1729.

Your good Friend, Allie and Confederate, LOUIS.

Versailles, Sept. 22. The Queen being perfectly recover'd of her Lying-in, has had the Compliments of all the Foreign Ministers. Two young Gentlewomen who embroider extremely fine, assoon as they heard the News of the Dauphin's Birth, began to work upon a Cap and Mantle of Crimson Damask, which they embroider'd with Gold, and are of vast richness and exquisite Workmanship; they had the Honour to present them to the King for the Use of the new born Prince; and his Majesty had the Goodness to accept of them, and to order a Gratification of 10,000 Livres, besides a yearly Pension to each of 600 Livres.

Paris, Sept. 24. Mademoiselle de Bourbon, Abbess of St. Antony, the Princess second Dowager of Conti, the Duke de Noailles, the Mareschal d'Estrees, and the Count de Montserreau, have caused before their several Hotels fine and costly Fireworks to be play'd off, and entertain large Companies with all Manner of choice Refreshments (not forgetting the Poor of their Parishes, and the Prisoners for Debt, of whom they released a vast Number) on Occasion of the Birth of the Dauphin.

It is credibly affirm'd, that since that Day above 1200000 Livres have been expended by private Persons only in the releasing of Prisoners for Debt, not including the Royal Munificence on that Behalf.

Our Monarch wears a Suit of Clothes of inestimable Value, when he receives a formal Compliment on the Birth of the Dauphin his Son.

The whole Kingdom is in Raptures, and its Cities blazing, in Thanksgiving for an Heir to the Crown.

London, Aug. 23. Thomas Railton, Esq; and Justice for the County of Middlesex, and City and Liberty of Westminster, clear'd the Gatehouse of all the Debtors (not in the Benefit of the Act) by paying their Debts and Fees, amounting to a considerable Sum.

'Tis wrote from Litchfield, that one Jane Balleson was committed to Jail for robbing her Aunt Bird of 35 Guineas and 3 Gold Rings. One from London sent for the Old Woman, and made her so drunk, that she could not

go

get home till her Neice came for her, who ply'd her with more, and then robb'd her, it being all she had sav'd in several Services in London; which she never miss'd till Sunday, when she wanted to put her Rings on, and then found her Money and Rings were gone.

Several notorious Beggars, who for many Years have impos'd on charitable Persons by artificial Sores and false Pretences, have been this Week committed to Bridewel to hard Labour.

Wednesday Night a Female Child was dropt on the Bulk of a Hatter's Shop in Field Lane, with these Lines pinn'd to it's Breast,

By Chance begot; by cruel Fate am hurl'd,
Unhappy Lot, into a sinful World.

The 22 Ships employ'd by the South Sea Company in the Whale Fishery, have caught 26 Whales and a half, which, beside the Fins, have produc'd 911 Casks, 160 Butts, 173 Puncheons, and 86 Hogsheads of Blubber; 18 whereof fish'd in the Seas of Greenland, and 4 in Davis's Straits.

One of these Whales being very large, the Fins and Blubber are worth near 1200 l.

London, Sep. 6. We have Advice from James River in Virginia, that the Gooch Sloop, Capt. Mosely, bound from Barbadoes thither, was taken by a Spanish Guard de Coast, and carried into the Havana.

And that one Papaw, a Negro, having discover'd a certain Remedy for the Venereal Disease, by which he has wrought speedy and surprizing Cures in Virginia, the Governour and Council have purchas'd his Liberty, and settled 20 l. per Annum on him.

The Feversham, Capt. Smith, is at Spithead; she left Port Royal in Jamaica the 10th of June, having under her Convoy 48 Merchant-ships.

We hear the Ship Cape Benda of Bristol is lost on the Coast of Africa.

Mrs. Law, Relict of John Law, Esq; heretofore Comptroller of the Finances in France, is arrived at Brussels from Paris, with her Son and Daughter, in her Way hither.

London, Sept. 20. Our Advices from Paris take Notice, that the Monks of St. Dennis having prepared a Firework to be play'd from their Terras in Honour of the Dauphin's Birth, a Swiss Soldier of the Guards, who was employ'd for that Purpose, whether in order to devote himself as a Sacrifice by Way of Compliment to the young Dauphine, or to shew a stupid Kind of Courage, is not certain, but he placed himself upon a Barrel of Gunpowder, and struck Fire to light his Pipe; the Sparks lighting upon the Powder, as they neceessarily must, he was blown into the Air higher than the Steeple, and came down piece-meal.

On Wednesday M. Chammorel, Secretary for the Affairs of France to this Court, gave a most magnificent Entertainment at Count de Broglio's House in Piccadilly, on Account of the Birth of the Dauphin, to the Ministers of State, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, to the Number of above sixty, who dined at two Tables; the Dinner at each Table consisted of two Courses of 17 Dishes each, besides four Removes, and a very fine Desert of Twenty-five Dishes: At Night there was a Bonfire before the Gate; the Front of the House was illuminated with sixty Flambeaus, and on each Side of the Gate a Hogshead of Wine was fixed some Distance from the Ground for the Populace, and fine Fireworks were play'd off before the Gate, 'till the Company broke up.

There is Advice by the Ships now arrived from Hudson's Bay, that some young Men going out a shooting, were caught in one of the cold Fogs that sometimes happen in that Country, in which one Thomas Thulier, a Gunsmith, was froze to Death, and the Rest narrowly escaped with their Lives.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Ship Scipio, John Bibby from Leverpool and Belfast.

Entred Outwards.

Ship Amity, W. Murray for Jamaica.
----- Francis, John Fellows, for Milford.
Brigt. Mary Ann, Lab. Pearce, for St. Christophers.

Cleared Out.

Ship New-Bristol Hope, Thomas Chalkley, to Barbaboes.
Brigt. Richard and William, Wm. Mayle, to Madera.

Burials in this City in the Week past, None.

Prices of the following Goods. Flour 11 *s.* per C. Middling Bread 15 *s.* Mixt *ditto* 13 *s.* Brown *ditto* 11 *s.* Rum 3 *s.* per Gall. Mellasses none. Muscovado Sugar from 30 to 45 *s.* per C. Wheat 3 *s.* 10 *d.* per Bush.

Advertisements.

ALL Persons who are indebted to *Edward Horne* (who is lately removed to his Plantation about three Miles distant from this City) are desired forthwith to pay their respective Debts to *William Rawle*, Merchant in *Philadelphia*, who is appointed to receive the same by

EDWARD HORNE.

TO be SOLD, by the aforesaid *William Rawle*, White and Brown Oznaburghs, Cherryderries, Seersuckers, Custoes, Challoes, Callicoes of divers Sorts; Cinamon; sundry Sorts of Cottons-and-Linens strip'd and chequed; Silk and Linen Romalls, Tobine, Chucklaces, Berryllian and other *East-India* Goods for Womens Apparel; Muslins of several Sorts; wide and narrow Garlix, Copperas, Powder-blue, Coffee, Chocolate, Cases of Bottles; Duffells, Druggetts, Fustain, Cloth Serge, Mohair Buttons sorted; sundry Sorts of Stationary Ware, as Bibles, Testaments, Spelling and Arithmetick Books; Ink-Powder, Sealing-Wax, Printing-Paper large and small; Corke Soals, and sundry other Goods.

JUst Imported in the Ship *Boneta*, Capt. *Thomas Reed*, Master, from *London*, (lying near the Market Wharff) a Parcel of very likely Servant Men and Boys, of sundry Trades, as well as Husbandmen: To be sold by *Edward Horne* and *William Rawle*, very Reasonable, (as also good *Newcastle* Coal) for Cash, Flower or Bread.

RUN away on the 5th Instant, from *Nicholas Scull* of this City, Innholder, a Servant Man named *Lawrence Herne*, aged about 22 Years; he is low of Stature, of a black Complexion, with black curl'd Hair; and has on a grey Coat either of Serge or Duroy, with black Cuffs; a Wastcoat of the same, but more worn than the Coat; an old Hat, a good Shirt, Leather Breeches, grey worsted Stockings, and good Shoes. Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by *Nicholas Scull.*

RUN away on the 13th Instant, from *Moses Hewes* of this City, a Servant Woman named *Jane Macklanen*, aged about 23 Years, of a middle Stature, round Visage, fresh Complexion, dark Hair; having on two Suits of Apparel, the one a blue Stuff Jacket and Petticoat, the other a brown shalloon Gown, and light coloured Petticoat, Oznaburgh Shift, blue Stockings and old Shoes. Whoever shall take up the said Servant and bring her to her Master, or secure or so that he may have her again, shall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by, me *Moses Hewes*

RUN away about the last Day of *November* past, from *John Naglee* of *Germantown* in this County, Butcher, a *Dutch* Servant Man, named *Johannes Fetterly*, who speaks very little *English*, and has formerly been a Trooper in the *Emperor's Service*, aged about 34 Years, of middle Stature, swarthy Complexion, grey Hair if not cut off, with a Scar over the Knuckle of the Fore-finger of his Right Hand; he had on a new Felt Hat, an old turn'd grey Coat with black Buttons, blue Wastecoat, coarse Linen Shirt, old Leather Breeches, black or grey Stockings, and old Shoes new soal'd. Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by *John Naglee.*

Those Gentlemen and Others who have taken this Gazette *from the Beginning, and have not yet answered for the same, are desired to take Notice, that the Pay for the first Three Quarters of a Year only is due to Mr.* Keimer *the former Publisher; and that their Year with us begins on the second of* October *last, which was the Date of our first Paper*, No. XL.

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